THE

HISTORY

Of the

KINGDOME

OF

PORTVGAL;

With a Deſcription thereof, and it's Originâl and Growth:

As alſo it's Conqueſt by Philip *the* II. *King of* Spain.

With it's Reſtauration under *John* the IVth, Father of *Alphonſo* the VIth, now KING.

By a Perſon of Quality.

LONDON;

Printed by *John Redmayne.* 1661.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

READER,

I Here present unto thee in this following Hiſtory, the whole State, and various Fortunes of the Kingdome *of* Portugal: *In which, though briefly, yet exactly are delineated the changes and viciſſitudes of the* Luſitanian *Affaires; and wherein likewiſe is repreſented a People ſo zealous of their Princes Intereſt, as is not to be paraliel'd in theſe later Ages. I dare ſay, though you have ſeen and read many Relations, yet not any wherein there is ſuch a Concentrication of all Concernments to a Nation as in this. And alſo you will finde*

ſome notable Remarques concern-ing the Kingdome of Spain, *wor-thy obſervation. Now as this Diſcourſe ſo full of choice Variety, hath yielded me pleaſure in the collecting: ſo, I queſtion not but that it will afford thee a ſuitable-neſſe of ſatisfaction and delight in the Reading.* Vale.

Pag. 10. *lin.* 3. *after* Throne, *read* The ſaid *Alphonſo Henry* following.

The Genealogie of the KINGS of *Portugal*, from the beginning of that Kingdome unto this preſent.

Anno 1099. HEnry *of* Lorrain, *Nephew to the Earle of* Burgundy, *and born at* Beçanſon, *marryed* Tereſia, *the Daughter of* Alphonſo *the* 6*th King of* Caſtile *and* Leon, *with whom he had in Dowry the Earldome of* Portugal, *and governed as Earl with great honour and renown* 12. Yeares

1139. I. Alphonſo Henry *his Son governed as Earl of* Portugal 28. *yeares, and was this year honoured with the title of King of* Portugal, *by the Soveraigns of* Caſtile *and* Leon, *for his gallant demeanour ſhown in the Battel of* Ourique, *where five* Ma-

humetan

humetan *Kings with an Army of* 400000. *men, were by his valour and conduct overthrown; and the same Title confirmed on him by* Alexander *the* 6. *Pope, & reigned King* 45. Y.

1184. II. Sanches *the first son of* Alphonso Henry *reigned* 28. Y.

1212. III. Alphonso *the* 2. *son of* Sanches 11.

1223. IV. Sanches 2. *son of* Alphonso 2. 34.

1257. V. Alphonso the 3. *Brother of* Sanches 2. 22.

1279. VI. Dennis *the son of* Alphonso 3. 48.

1325. VII. Alphonso 4. *the son of* Dennis 32.

1357. VIII. Pedro *son of* Alphonso 4. 10.

1367. IX. Ferdinando *the son of* Pedro, *the last King of the lawfull issue of* Henry *of* Loram 18.

1384. X. John *the base son of* Pedro 48.

1433. XI. Edward *the son of* John

John, *and of the Lady* Philip *of* Lancaſter 5.

1438. XII. Alphonſo *the* 5. *ſon of* Edward 43.

1481. XIII. John 2. *ſon of* Alphonſo 5. 14.

1495. XIV. Emanuel *the Nephew of* Edward, *by his ſon* Ferdinand *Duke of* Viſio 26.

1521. XV. Iohn 3. *ſon of* Emanuel. 38.

1557. XVI. Sebaſtian *the Nephew of* John 3. *by his ſon* Don John, *who was unfortunately ſlain in the field of* Alcazar in Africa 21.

1578. XVII. Henry *the Cardinal, ſon of King* Emanuel, *the laſt of the male iſſue of* Henry *of* Lorrain 2.

1580. XVIII. Philip *the* 2. *of* Spain, *and firſt of* Portugal, *ſon of* Charles *King of* Caſtile, *and the* 5. *Emperour of that name, and of the Lady* Iſabel *his wife; Daughter of* Emanuel 18.

1598.

1598. XIX. Philip *the* 3. *of* Spain, *and* 2. *of* Portugal

1621. XX. Philip *the* 4. *of* Spain, *and* 3. *of* Portugal; *during his Reign the* Portugueſes *weary of the* Spaniſh *Government, choſe for their King*

1640. XXI. John *Duke of* Bragance, *ſon of* Theodoſius, *ſon of* Katherine, *daughter of Prince* Edward, *Son of* Emanuel *King of* Portugal, *who was in the year aforeſaid proclaimed King by the Title of* John *the fourth, King of* Portugal, Algarves, Africa, Arabia, India, Braſile, *and the Iſles of* Terceras, &c.

1656. XXII. Alphonſo *the 6. now King of* Portugal.

The History of the KINGDOME OF PORTUGAL,

From it's Original to this present.

Portugal is a part of *Spain*, lying upon the furtheſt borders of the Ocean. It bordereth upon the *Eaſt*, with the Kingdome of *Caſtile* upon the *Weſt*, with the great *Ocean*, upon the *North* with *Gallicia*, and towards the *South* with the *Atlantick* Sea, and *Andelu-*

zia. It contains in circuit 850. miles, whereof 400. run along the ſeaſhoar; the reſt is main land, which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18 Cities, with many great villages & Caſtles, in number above 470 Three of theſe Cities have *Archbiſhopricks*, *Braga*, *Lisbone* & *Euora*, whereof the firſt is Lord both ſpiritual and temporal; nine have their Biſhopricks, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Viſco*, *Porto*, *Miranda*, *Portalegre*, *Guardo*, *Leiria*, and *Eluas*; the other five remain without dignity, and thoſe are *Braganza*, *Tavira*, *Lagos*, *Faro*, and *Silves*. Theſe laſt four be in the Kingdome of *Algarves*, whereof one Biſhop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are moſt famous,

famous, *Tagus* and *Duero*: the firſt runneth by the walls of *Lisbone*, and at ſix or ſeven miles Diſtance payeth his tribute to the Ocean, the other by the City of *Porto* doth the ſame. From their mouthes unto the City there are no Rivers, but as it were armes and boſomes of the Sea; and moſt aſſured and capable ports for many great ſhips, which may ſail far up againſt the ſtream, but farther in that of *Lisbone*, then the other; whereas many great veſſels paſs 15. or 20. miles beyond the City. Beſides theſe two ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone* towards the South is *Setuval*, which hath a port capable of many ſhips. And in *Algarves* is *Tavira*, *Lagos*, and *Villeneuve*, which three are of a reaſonable

capacity. *Lisbone* is their principal City, on which the whole Realm depends, and is very populous, by the reason of the temperate scituation, being distant from the *Æquinoctial* 39. degrees. A great part of this realm was sometimes united to the Crown of *Castile*; but in the year 1099. *Alphonsus* the sixth King of *Castile* gave that part which lyeth Northward in marriage with *Therasia* his bastard Daughter, to *Henry* Nephew to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at *Beçanson*, who coming out of *France* with Count *Raymond* of *Tholouze* his Uncle, who was after Earl of *Gallicia*, went to the warres, which the *Castilians* made against the *Moors* which possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was then

then obſcure, poor and reſtrained within ſtreight limits. This *Henry* govern'd it by the title of Earl for the ſpace of 12. yeares; yet *Alphonſe Henry* ſon and Heir both to the fortunes and virtues of this firſt Earl, did greatly augment it by his valiant Exploits, taking many places from the *Moores* by fine force, againſt whom having won a great victory in a pitched field, 1139. *viz.* when made General of the *Portugal* Army, he encountred five *Mahumetan* Kings, commanding an Army of four hundred thouſand *Moores*; which Legion of Locuſts were put to flight by his courage and conduct, and became the firſt Trophies of this valiant Worthy. He was proclaimed King by his ſoul-

diers in a place called *Campo d' Ourique.* Which said Title was with great honour setled upon him by the Soveraigns of *Castile* and *Leon* for his gallant Demeanour shown in that Battel. (He had governed before the assumption of this Title twenty seven yeares as Earl of *Portugal*) after he was crowned King, he reigned 45. yeares with great honour and renown. The King, after the atchievement of so glorious a Battel, made it his endeavour to exhibit himself, *Tam Artibus quam Armis, ex utrisque Cæsarem*, and out of an infinite love to his Countrey, which he earnestly desired to keep free from the vassalage of other Nations, and to perpetuate the Royal Line of the Native *Portugueses*, con-

convented that memorable Aſſembly of the Three Eſtates of *Portugal* in the Citie of *Lamego*, where were enacted many Laws, which they juſtly account their Fundamentals, as unalterable as thoſe of the *Medes* and *Perſians*, made Sacred by the obſervation of them both by Prince and People, to the holy tye of which they all oblig'd their Faith; theſe Laws are the ground on which, and from whence may be ratified & eaſily juſtified the undoubted Title of the now King of *Portugal*.

Firſt, it was enacted, that his Son, and Grand-ſon, and ſo forward, ſhould reign after him *in ſecula ſeculorum*, but if the King have only Daughters, the Eldeſt ſhould be Queen after her Fa-

ther, upon condition she be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who shall not take upon him the name of a King, untill he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on His head, nor take the right hand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be insisted on, is the last clause which is faithfully transcribed out of the said Laws.

Sit ista Lex in sempiternum, quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat maritum de Portugale, ut non veniat regnum ad extraneos; & si casaverit cum Principe extraneo, non sit Regina: quia nunquam volumus nostrum Regnum ire de Portugalensibus qui nos sua fortitudine Reges fecerunt, sine adjutorio

rio alieno, per ſuam fortitudinem & cum ſanguine ſuo.

Let it be a Law for ever, that the King's eldeſt Daughter marry a Native of *Portugal*, that ſo the Crown may never deſcend to ſtrangers; and in caſe ſhe ſhould marry a Prince that is a ſtranger, let her not be Queen: for we will never have our Kingdome goe out of the Race of the *Portugals*, who have made us King's by their own Valour, without forreign aſſiſtance, by their own valour, and with the effuſion of their own bloud.

This Law was put in execution after the death of *Ferdinando*, the ninth King of that Race; for *Donna Beatrice* his Daughter, being married to a forreign Prince,

was excluded, and King *John* the First though illegitimate was advanced to the Throne. And following his victory, wonne St. *Arem* and *Lisbone*, and had the title of King confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the Fourth, for a small Tribute. His Successors *Alphonse* the Third who was Brother to *Sanches* the Second, both Sonnes of *Alphonse* the second Son of *Sanches* the first Son of the foresaid *Alphonse Henry*, did no lesse augment it by another means. For having before his coming to the Crown married with *Matilda* Countess of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie* being now in possession of the Realm, put her away and took to Wife *Beatrice* bastard Daughter to *Alphonso* the Tenth King of *Castile*,

ſirnamed the Wiſe to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of *Algarues*. So as their limits being extended as they be at this preſent, they began after they had ſubdued the *Moors*, to war with the Kings of *Caſtile*; ſince which time they did not remain idle, but under *Iohn* the Firſt, at the perſwaſion of *Henry* his Son they wonne much honour in *Mauritania Tingitana*, where they became maſters of *Ceuta*, *Tanger*, and *Arzila*. By reaſon of theſe events they extend their hopes yet farther, ſo as the Iſlands of *Madera*, not far diſtant, and the *Terceras* lying from *Lisbone* 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them diſcovered, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began

gan to coast *Africk* running along for many years, untill that coming to the other Hemisphere, they discovered all *Ethiopia*. And although *Alphonso* the Fift renewed the war against the *Spaniard*, yet did they not discontinue their navigation; but in the end having made peace with the Catholick King *Ferdinand*, 1419. they had more leasure, to think of their new conquest. By these means the Realm was much strengthned, both with people & wealth, but much more encreased when as *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and Queen of *Castile*, expelled the *Iews* out of their Dominions, being then in great numbers: they agreed with *John* the Second Successour to *Alphonse* the

the Fifth, paying eight Duckats for every perſon to enter into his countrey, upon condition to depart at a certain time prefixed, and that the King ſhould appoint them ſhipping to tranſport them. Upon theſe conditions there entred about 20000. Families; the time of their departure being expired, many remained ſlaves, others unwilling to depart or to loſe their goods, were baptiſed; So as under the name of new Chriſtians, the greateſt part remained in *Portugal* unknown, being undiſtinguiſhed, and allied for money, with ſome Noble men of the Countrey, they laboured to be admitted for Citizens. Since in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14. King, they continued their Navigatio-

vigation with great fervency. His predeceſſors having many years coaſted along *Africk*, they built a Fort at *Argin*, took the Iſlands of *Heſperides*, which now are called *Cape-vert*, fortified the Caſtle of S. *George* in *Ethiopia*, which they call *Mina*: diſcovered the Princes Iſland, and that of S. *Thomas*, which lyeth perpendicularly under the Equinoctial. And paſſing further they entred into League with the Realms of *Congo* and *Angola*, all *Moores*, having paſſed the great Cape of *Buena Eſperanza*, and the Iſland of St. *Laurence* right againſt it upon the main lands they became lords of *Soffala*, *Mozambique* & *Melinde*. In the time of the ſaid *Emanuel*, they paſſed the mouth of the Red ſea, traf-

ficking

ficking at *Socotra* and *Calalicate*, they did run through the *Perſian* gulph, and having paſſed the mouth of the river *Indus*, they entred into *India*; where firſt by traffick, and after by force, they landed at *Calicut Cochin* and other places thereabouts, but more ſtrongly then any other place, under the conduct of *Alphonſo Albuquerque* a famous Captain at *Goa* (a ſmall Iſland in the Realm of *Accen*, neer unto the Countrey of *Idalcan*) the which is now a City with an Archbiſhoprick chief of that State, where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary aboad. They have gone along that Coaſt building ſmall fortreſſes, & having turned back to the mouth of the ſaid *Gulph*, they became Maſters of the Iſle of

Ormus,

Ormus, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of *Chaul*, *Damane*, *Bazain*, and *Diu*. Upon the point of the coast of *Malabar* (which they call the *Cape* of *Comery*) turning towards the gulph of *Ganges* they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of *Zeilan*, which some take to be the ancient *Taprobana*, where groweth the best Cinnamon. And having passed the said gulph to the *East* and the mouth of *Ganges*, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden *Chersonesus*, they became Lords of the Town of *Malaca*, 25. miles from the great Island of *Sumatra*, held also of some for *Taprobana*. And passing further not only by their

Traffick

Traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*, and other Countries in the firm Land, but alſo by their Navigation they have diſcovered the greater and leſſer *Iava*, the Kingdome of *China*, the great Sea of the Iſles of *Molucques*, from whence come all the Cloves and Nutmegs, and the Iſle of *Iapan*. They have alſo in the time of *Emanuel* conquered, (oppoſite to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Buena Eſperanza*,) the Province which they call S. *Croix*, commonly called *Braſil*, joyning to *Peru*, running 1500. miles in length; yet ſtretching not far into the main Land, They have divided it into eight *Captainſhips*, and have in a manner given it to thoſe that did conquer it, reſerving to the King the greateſt part

part of the juriſdiction. And although for a time it did ſeem of ſmall profit, ſo as the Criminal Iudges of *Portugal* did and doe yet ſtill, confine and baniſh thither Thieves and Murtherers, and ſuch like malefactors; yet being fertile it is greatly inhabited, ſo as at this day there are great dwellings, and many buildings for ſugars. The principal towns be the *Bay* of *All ſaints*, and *Pernanbuc*. *Emanuel* being poſſeſſed of ſo large an Empire, had his felicity increaſed alſo in the multitude of his children. This man had three wives; of the firſt, which was *Iſabel*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*; widow to *Alphonſo*, ſon to *Iohn* the ſecond of *Portugal*; he had no other children (for ſhe dyed

in

in child birth) but *Michael*, who dyed in the cradle; who had been, as they ſay, the corner-ſtone to unite it and *Spain* together. But by his death the *Portugals* loſt the Kingdomes of *Caſtile* and *Arragon*, whereof *Emanuel* & *Iſabel* his wife were ſworn Princes, the iſſue male of the bloud royal being extinct in *Caſtile*. His ſecond wife which was *Mary* ſiſter to *Iſabel* the daughter of the ſaid *Ferdinando*, brought him many children, *viz.* ſix ſonnes, and two daughters; *Iſabel* was married to *Charles* the fifth Emperour, *Beatrice* to *Charles* the third Duke of *Savoy*; *Iohn* did inherit the Kingdomes, *Lewis* dyed without marrying, leaving behind him *Anthony* his baſtard ſon, who

was

was after *Prior* of *Crato*, and pretended to the Crown. *Ferdinand* deceaſed without heirs, ſo did *Alphonſe* who was Cardinal, called by the title of S. *Blaſe*, and *Henry* Cardinal by the title of *Quatre Corones*, this outlived all the reſt, and ſucceeded *Sebaſtian*. *Edward* married *Iſabel* daughter to *Iames* Duke of *Bragance*; by whom he had *Mary*, which afterwards was married to *Alexander Farneſe* Prince of *Parma*, and *Katharine*, wife to *John* Duke of *Bragance*; he had likewiſe a ſon, which being born after the death of his father was likewiſe called *Edward*; this is he, who disfavoured by King *Sebaſtian* dyed at *Euora* in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was *Leonora* daughter to

King

King *Philip* the first of *Castile*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who was after married to *Francis* the first, King of *France*; he had none but *Charles*, who dyed young; and *Mary*, who being about 56. yeares old, dyed a Maid at *Lisbone*, 1578. But returning to *Iohn*, the third son of the second wife, who succeeded *Emanuel* in the Kingdome, 1521. He contracted Marriage with *Katherine*, sister to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and had issue *Mary*, who after was the first wife of *Philip* the second, King of *Castile*; from whom issued *Charles*, who dyed young. The same *Iohn* and *Katharine* had many male children, which died young, one only out-lived the rest, named *Iohn*; who as some

ſay dyed young with exceſſive love of his wife, ſiſter to the ſaid *Philip*, leaving her great with child; who was after delivered of *Sebaſtian*, who ſucceeded his grandfather in the Diademe. 1557. This Prince, being very young, ſtrong of body, very valiant, and fondly deſirous to eternize his Name, by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age, began to put his reſolution in practice, contriving a War againſt the *Indians*, but being diverted by his kinſmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies*, they laid before him another project, (the better to diſſwade him) which was to annoy the *Moores* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, which he approved, and put in execution, pre-

pretending the end of his voyage to be the restoring of *Muley Mahomet* chased out of his Kingdome, by his Unkle *Muley Moluc*; he passed into *Africk*, with most of his Nobility, and a great Army, where in a pitched field at *Alcazar*, he was slain, his Nobility captivated, and his Army utterly discomfited. This Battell was famous by the death of three Kings, 7. *Aug.* 1578. *Sebastian* was slain in the Fight, *Muley Mahomet*, in his flight hastily passing the River *Mucazen* was drowned. But many of the *Portugals* are of opinion that this *Sebastian* was not killed, but that for shame and sorrow returning not home he wandered from place to place

Muley Moluc died of a natural disease in the time of the battel.

place, and at laſt was found and avowed at *Venice*. And from thence carried [illegible] where he was kept three dayes & three nights in a dark Dungeon, without any ſuſtenance, but a knife and an halter: brought into *Spain* by the King's command, where at laſt he dyed. A man in whom ſo many circumſtances met to make up a truth, that the very *Spaniards* uſe to ſay, that either he was the true *Sebaſtian*, or elſe the Devil in his likeneſs. This valiant and unfortunate *Sebaſtian*, being thus unhappily taken away, the old Cardinal *Henry* took the reines into his own hands, which he held about a year and half. In which ſpace many made claim to the ſucceſſion. The Catholick King *Philip*

the

the Second put himſelf formoſt, being born of *Iſabell* the eldeſt Daughter of *Emanuel*. *Iohn* Duke of *Braganze* challenged the Realm as the right of *Katherine* his Wife, alledging that he was nearer unto the ſucceſſion, then the Catholick King, being (although a woman) daughter to the ſaid *Edward*, Brother to the ſaid *Iſabell*. And that by the fundamental Law of *Portugal*, made in the Convention at *Lamego*, which both Prince and People were ſworn to obſerve; none could challenge the Crown of *Portugal* but himſelf. That Law excluding the Females from ſucceſſion to the Crown, if not married to a Native *Portugal*. *Alexander* the Prince of *Parma*, Sonne to

Octavius Farneſſe did pretend it for his eldeſt Son *Ranuccius*, as male, iſſued from *Mary* the eldeſt Daughter to the ſaid *Edward*, Siſter to the ſaid *Katherine*. *Emanuell Phillibert* Duke of *Savoy* although Son to *Beatrice*, youngeſt Siſter to the Catholick Kings Mother, and younger then the ſaid King, did not yet leave off his pretentions, but with greate modeſty. The peoples pretention was not unconſidered, for that the Iſſue male of their Kings failing, they pretended the election to belong to them, they grounded it, that women did never ſucceed; but in an interreign, a woman was excluded and *John* the Firſt, King of *Portugal* choſen by the people. The pretention of *Katherine de Me-*

dici

dices Queen-mother of *France*, was likewiſe fortified with lively reaſons by her Embaſſadours: the ground was, That when as *Sanches* the *S*econd reigned in *Portugal*, whom they called *Capello* for the habit he uſed, *Alphonſe* his Brother married with *Matilda* then Counteſſe of *Bulloign* in *Picardy*, and that after by the weakneſſe of *Sanches*, the people with the conſent of Pope *Honorius* the Third, called in *Alphonſe* to be Tutor and Gover-nor of the Realm, and although at his coming he did but uſurp, yet ſoon after, the King dying without heirs, the Earl did lawfully inherit the Crown, having had before by his *French* Wife ſome Children, who underſtanding her Husband to be King, and

not to return any more to *Bulloign*: she went to him into *Portugal*, but for that *Alphonse* now King did treat a Marriage in *Castile*, to have the Kingdome of *Algarves* in dower, as he after had, she was neither seen nor received by him; The Queens Embassadours therefore inferred, that all the Kings which had succeeded him, and his children, had as bastards unjustly usurped, and that the Kingdome ought to return by direct line, to the heirs of the lawfull children of *Alphonse* and the Countess of *Bulloign*, whom they said to be Queen *Katherine* of *Medices* Daughter to *Lawrence* of *Medices*, and *Magdalen* of *Bulloign* the only remainder in direct Line of that house, and heir to

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the County, the which although ſhe did not then poſſeſſe, being incorporate by the Kings of *France*, as a matter of importance ſeated upon the limits of *Flanders* and *England*; yet they gave unto the Queen in recompence the Earldome of *Lorangueil* which ſhe enjoyed. Laſtly, *Anthony*, Prior of *Crato*, ſon of *Lewis* who, was brother to the King *Henry*, ſought the Crown, ſaying he was legitimate; and that this opinion of Baſtardie was only fixt, and dropt as an Aſperſion upon him to put him in an incapacity of intitling himſelf to the Diadem of *Portugal*. But King *Henry* being deſirous to prefer the title of *Katharine* of *Braganze*, pronounced him illegitimate,

and when he appealed to the Pope, a ſecond ſentence paſſed againſt him, whereby he was deprived not onely of title, but of all honours, and commodities, and baniſhed the Countrey. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devotion, by the means of his Confeſſor; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, & promiſes, by the miniſtery of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, and *Chriſtopher de Mora* his Ambaſſadours; and transported many thouſands of old ſouldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Flanders* into *Spain*, 1580, to be ready for all occaſions againſt *Portugal*; which in the year following he had occaſion to employ: for King *Henry* dying, and the goverment of the Realm

Realm by the appointment of the Eſtates and the King in his life time, being ſetled in the hands of five Governours; three of them were corrupted by the *Spaniard*; which the Eſtates miſtruſting diſſolved; they themſelves being likewiſe divided, the greateſt part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours ſeemed to prepare for war; under which pretence they diſpatched all gentlemen of ſort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto ſeveral charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from truſt, when their intent was to be rid of thoſe, who being preſent hindered their reſolu-

tions; and yet being abſent, could do no good, becauſe they could do nothing but by commiſſion; yea the *Spaniſh* piſtolets, and hope to riſe (although by treachery) prevailed ſo far, as that *Lewis Cæſar*, chief Purveyour, ſometimes with one let, ſometimes with another, expreſly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip* the Second being aſſiſted with theſe Partiſans, though he could not pretend ſo far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being deſcended from a daughter whoſe brother's Heirs muſt in all reaſon be preferred before hers; yet to acquire a Kingdome which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the diſinheriting of all right, cauſed his

Martial

Martial favourite the Duke of *Alva*, who was General of the Army to take the field; who entred the Frontiers, and seized upon divers Towns by accord, which the populars hearing of, which were with *Anthony* at St. *Arem* proclaimed him King, that so they might have a head to their confused body. After which *Anthony* repaired to *Lisbone*, and there was sworn, sent the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setuval*, whence he expelled the Governours, who there had intended to admit the *Spanish* Gallies, so that all the places about *Lisbone* were at his devotion. But *Alva* very much prevailed, as well through his own good discipline; as the inconstancy, headinesse, and unskilfulnesse of

his enemies: ſo that he ſoon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithſtanding the Pope, (thinking it not convenient in reaſon of State, that the Catholick King, whoſe power already was ſo formidable in *Italy*, ſhould grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom) had ſent his Legate to exhort him to deſiſt from Armes, offering himſelf a Judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants: but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromiſe, whereof he was already aſſured, deceived him with delayes ſo long, until the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* encreaſed as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the greateſt part of the Nobility making

making their peace with the enemy to their beſt advantage, no hope of relief remaining from other Countries, (a foundation built upon ſuccours from the enemies illwillers, being allwaies unſure, ſince they will not declare themſelves, unleſs their companion be ſtrong:) and his Army which he had leavied, being compoſed, either of unwilling minds or unable bodies, ſince all were Mechanicks, Mariners, Slaves, or Religious perſons, whoſe vaunts before the fight did more inflame, then their valour in fight did defend him, whom they had inflamed. Yet ſuch as they were, they banded together under the leading of *Anthony*, at *Alcantara* expecting the Enemy, 1580. where they

they were put to rout, chased to *Lisbone* walls, and the Suburbs sacked, a thousand *Portugals* being slain in fight, partly in their trenches, and partly at the defence of a Bridge, where they made a valorous resistance. *Anthony* fled to *Viana*, whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d' Avila* Mareschal of the field, that in the habit of a mariner, he hardly escaped in a small Boat, both captivity from his pursuers, and drowning through the violence of wind and waves. The year 1581. following, he escaped into *France* from *Setuval* in a *Flemish* ship, which he did hire, by the aid of a woman, and a religious person, where he incited the Duke of *Alenson* to annoy the Catholick

King

King in *Brabant*, and the Queen-mother (who ſeemed diſcontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the courſe of Juſtice by the violence of arms) to aſſiſt him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who ſtood out in his cauſe, and had vanquiſhed *Peter de la Baldes* with the loſſe of 400. of his men who had been ſent thither to reduce thoſe *Iſlands* to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony*'s faction, excepting the Religious and ſome few particulars, and received the oath of allegiance to him-

himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian* Fleet, under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and Monsieur *Brisack*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of Saint *Croix* with a strong Army, who joined with the *French* near the Island St. *Michael* in a bloudy Fight, wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain, much bloud spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil, and yet not so weakened, but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion, from whence he afterwards sailed into *France*, leaving *Emanuel de Silua* Gover-

nour

nour behind. After the report of this Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of *Portugal* to be good departed into *Castile*, leaving Cardinal *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria* Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son *Don Philip*, because *Don Diego* his eldest Son was deceased But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. the year following he sent the Marquesse of S^t. *Croix* with a greater Navy then before to the Islands, where 1200. *French* under the leading of Monsieur *du Chattes* being joyned with those *Portugals* which were under *Emanuel de Silua* made a valiant resistance, but being oppressed with so great a number of enemies, being 10000.

10000. trained Soldiers at leaſt: the *French* yielded upon compoſition, and *Emanuel de Silua* was taken and beheaded. After which Victory *Faiole* likewiſe was reduced to obedience after ſome ſmall reſiſtance, with the reſt of thoſe Iſlands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of *Portugal* brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued ſo for the ſpace of ſixty years, when ſuddenly diſpoſſeſſed by a Potent Party appearing for *John* Duke of *Bragance* deſcended from *Edward* the youngeſt Son of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*, which wrought ſo cunningly and ſucceſſefully in his behalf, That the

King

King of *Spain* was ſooner diſ-ſeiſed of the Kingdome of *Portu-gal* then he heard of any plot or practice ſet on foot againſt him.

Now for fuller ſatisfaction concerning the excluſion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, it is neceſſary to relate the partti-culars of that Hiſtory.

There have ever been a cer-tain Antipathy and enmity be-twixt the *Spaniards* and *Portu-gals*, as great as between the *Spa-niard* and *French*. But ſince they have been ſubject to the Kings of *Spain*, they have been ſo averſe from the Government that the Pariſh Prieſts and Preachers at the end of their Maſs and Ser-mons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to ſay two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would

pleaſe

pleaſe our *Saviour* & the bleſſed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Caſtillians*, expecting always ſome favourable occaſion to make an univerſal Revolt.

Notwithſtanding, in the year 1636. the new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally impoſed, that is Five *per Cent.* upon all Eſtates & Merchandiſe; which being judged not only very grievous, but alſo moſt unjuſt, gave occaſion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to riſe in arms, and had no queſtion ſet the whole Kingdom on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the *Infanta Margaret* of *Savoy*, the King's Aunt, then Governeſs.

The Court of *Spain* obſerving

ing hereupon the inclinations of that people to an universal revolt, resolved to use the best means to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Bragance*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not only of *Portugal*, but of all *Spain*, and (which was more then all) had an undoubted right to the Crown of *Portugal*, and therefore certainly it was a cruel pity in *Philip* the second, to seize upon this Kingdome, and yet to leave the pretender to the Crown, not only alive, but greater & higher then ever he was: It being an infallible Maxime, That *nothing can be sufficient to secure his Loyalty,*

who

who hath power enough to justify disloyalty. To make sure of the Duke, they first offered him the Government of *Milan*, which he modestly refused, resolving not to stirre forth of *Portugal*. Hereupon the Count *Olivarez*, Duke of S. *Lucar*, was resolved to try all wayes imaginable; to which the Rebellion of *Catalonia* seemed to offer a fit opportunity for this design; for the Count *Olivarez* politickly gave out that the King was to go in person against the *Catalonians*; and therefore that all the Nobility in the King's Dominions were to appear within four Months at *Madrid*, to wait upon the King in this Expedition. But the Duke of *Bragance* wel knowing the affection of the *Portugals*, and suspition of

the

the *Caſtilians*; to the end that he might take off the one, and aſſure the other, retires himſelf to his Countrey-houſe, there to follow his Hunting; excuſing himſelf to the *Count Olivarez*, that his affairs at preſent were in ſo bad a condition, that he could not appear abroad with that ſplendor and dignity that became a perſon of Quality; and that he was confident he could doe his Majeſty better ſervice by ſtaying at home when all the reſt of the Nobility were gone forth. This anſwer much augmented the former ſuſpitions of the *Count Olevarez*; wherefore he reſolved to make uſe of the moſt exquiſite diſſimulation that ever he had done in all his life; and becauſe it was

a moſt tickliſh affair, an extraordinary caution and ſubtilty was neceſſary: Firſt then, the *Count Olivarez* by Letters aſſures the Duke of *Bragance* he was well ſatisfied with his reaſons, and of his good inclination to his Majeſties ſervice. Secondly, to make a ſhew of true amity, ſeemed to be very compaſſionate of what regarded the Dukes Intereſt. Thirdly, he aſſured him that the King was very well content that he ſhould continue there, and to teſtifie unto him the confidence and truſt was repos'd in him, made him General of all the *Militia* of *Portugal*, leaving it to his choice to reſide in what place he pleaſed near *Lisbone*; and to ſupply his preſent neceſſity, ſent him

him ſixty thouſand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the *Count Olivarez* appeared to thoſe that ſaw only the outſide of the buſineſſe, ſo ſtrange and ſo prejudicial to the Kings intereſt, that they cryed out, This was the very way to loſe all, the rather becauſe by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Countrey-houſe, he was now expoſed to the view of the *Lisbonians*, in whoſe thoughts the Houſe of *Bragance* hath ever been repreſented as right heir to that Crown, that his preſence muſt needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals*, and new kindle their deſires to have a King of their own.

Laſtly, That the *Militia* of *Portugal* was put into thoſe very hands

hands that aſpired to the Sce
pter: but this kind of dealin
was the *Count Olivarez*'s ord
nary courſe, who was oft hear
to brag that he gained muc
more by ſuch counterfeit *Care*
ſes, then with downright threat
It was never *Olivarez*'s intentio
to truſt the Duke of *Bragance*
but to carry the buſineſſe ſo, th
the Duke might truſt him. An
indeed, what greater teſtimon
of confidence could have bee
imagined, then to ſend the Duk
near *Lisbone*, give him the com
mand of all the Forces, and ſup
ply him with monies. All the
crafts and ſubtilties no doub
had bin ſtrong enough to hav
charmed the Dukes ſpirit, an
to have made him to confi
in *Olivarez*, but that the partic

ar acquaintance he had with his dealings, had instructed him to ſtand upon his guard. In the mean time the *Infanta Margarita* upon whoſe ſhoulders all the good and bad events of *Portugal* was like to fall, amazed at theſe manifeſt opportunities of Revolt were offered to the Duke, advertiſed the King thereof by divers Letters, whereunto ſhe received cold anſwers, full of Riddles and darkneſſe; the obſcurity whereof a little after ſeemed much greater; For, without giving her any notice, all the *Spaniards* that kept Garriſon in St. *John*'s Caſtle, which commanded *Lisbone*, were drawn forth, at a time when the ſafety and ſecurity of the whole Kingdome depended upon the

Castles strength, & that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* souldiers; but it was a stratagem wherein consisted the last attempt of *Olivarez* to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered, but lie hid for a time, staid 'till Summer, 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection, he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilancie and diligence in his Office of General; and the happy effects of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monarchy, by reason of the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and the

the great preparations of the *Turk*; but chiefly becauſe of the moſt powerfull Enemies of the *French*, already entred into *Spain* by the aſſiſtance of the *Catalonians*: that the only way to ſave the Kingdome, was to chaſe away theſe laſt, but that this could not be well effected but by a vigorous aſſiſtance of all the Grandees of *Spain*, of which he was the chief; He might by his preſence, and with a good number of his Tenants, give example to others; and that to this end his Majeſty expected him every moment, with deſign to Honour him, & conferre upon him priviledges and dignities of high concernment. Now although the Duke of *Bragance* was reputed a man not very well

verſed in the world, yet he carried himſelf with ſo much wiſedome and diſcretion, that after he had ſupplyed the King with a conſiderable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refuſed to go in perſon; but uſing craft againſt craft, retired himſelf to his Countrey houſe, ſo that he might take off a ſuſpition of jealouſie, that he plotted any thing againſt the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this uſed all fair means, becauſe he ſaw there was no hope of prevailing otherwiſe, inſomuch that by reciprocal diſſimulation each of them laboured to give teſtimonie of ſingular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occaſions, obſerving theſe proceedings,

ceedings, and foreſeeing what would be the iſſue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, proteſting that if ſpeedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome muſt needs be loſt: the King hereunto gave no anſwer; but Duke *Olivarez* in his Letters uſeth her like a ſilly woman, fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdome, bidding her, that if ſhe comprehended not the myſteries of State, at leaſt ſhe ſhould not diſcover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* ſent ſecret Inſtructions to *Don Lopez de Oſſis*, and *Don Antonio de Oquendo*, after they had relieved *Flanders* with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coaſt of *Portugal*; and ſo ſoon as the Duke of *Braganze* ſhould

come aboard the ſhips, accord ing to the duty of his place, and new office, they ſhould ſet ſai and bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it be ing thought neceſſary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdome of ſuperfluous humours, a great number of Soul diers were drawn forth, which inflamed more thoſe ill humours, that had been much ſtirred by the divers diſcontents and diſtaſte which generally was taken againſt (*Michael Vaſcon-Zellos* chief *Secretary* of State, who taking upon him the man age of all affairs, leaving to the *Infanta* onely the bare Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed abſolute-

ly

ly according to his own will and pleaſure, being a man of unſufferable petulancy, and ſet as Controller of his Miſtreſſes actions: and in *Madrid* the principal affairs of *Portugal* were managed by *Don Diego Suarez*, Father in law to *Vaſconzellos*. Theſe, with ſome other miſcarriages, were the true occaſions of that general revolt, which was contrived in few dayes, and executed in fewer houres. For as ſoon as ſome of the chief Nobility met privately together: *viz. Don Antonio de Almeyda*, *D. Antonius Dalmada*, *Petrus Mendoza*, *Franciſcus de Mello*, and *Georgius de Mello* his brother, all men of Noble extraction, wiſe, and well in yeares. They began the diſcourſe

of the many grievances, intolerable taxations, pride and arrogancy of the *Castilians* that were Officers of State, in particular of the tyranny of *Vasconzellos*, their Liberties violated, their Clergy impoverished, their Nobility destined for slaughter, their Countrey ruinated, and all their Priviledges engraven upon a Marble pillar, exposed to the publick view, violated and infringed, *&c.* They began to propound with themselves, how they might find a Remedy for the freeing their Countrey of those insufferable Thraldomes, and restore it to it's pristine Priviledges. And suddenly they resolved to have the judgement of *Don Gondicales Couttingho*, an ancient, grave, and discreet man,

and

and in great esteem and authority with the *Portugueses*, and in whom they could well confide; being alwayes ready both in zeal and judgement to shew his love to his Countrey: but at that time by infirmity of body forc't to keep his chamber. When the matter was propounded, he presently commended the enterprize, but thought it very difficult; therefore advised them to secrecy, and to deliberate all occurrences. They likewise for the satisfaction of their consciences advised with *D. Rodriques de Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*, concerning the lawfullnesse of this great Affair, whether they might prosecute without sin. The Reverend Bishop at first hearing was amazed at such an

unlook't for a Meſſage. But upon ſome mature thoughts, told them, it was true, and he could not deny but that the Kings of *Spain* had uſurped the Crown of *Portugal* for ſome long time. But wiſh't them to be well adviſed, for the *Caſtilians* were watchfull and powerfull. It was propoſed at the ſame private meeting to change it into a Commonwealth; But the Archbiſhop of *Lisbone* with powerfull reaſons made abortive that deſign preſently at the firſt motion of it to him, and ſet their thoughts upon endeavouring to win the Duke of *Bragance* to accept of the Crown. The Duke's name was *Iohn*, ſon to *Theodoſius*, ſon to *Katherine*, who was daughter to *Edward*, ſon to *Emanuel* King

of

of *Portugal*. So it was agreed that one *Don Gaſton Cotigno* ſhould make this overture to the Duke, who went immediately to his Highneſſe at His Countrey houſe at *Villa Vicoſa* the Court of the Duke of *Bragance*, and there told him of the general diſcontent of the people, of the general conſent of the Nobility and Clergy to receive Him as their King; and that the preſent conjuncture of affairs ſeemed to invite him to embrace without delay ſo profitable and neceſſary a deſign; for that now the Houſe of *Auſtria* was at a low ebb, diſtracted with Wars on every ſide, all the forces of *Spain* employed againſt *Catalonia*; that they could not want aſſiſtance from *France*, and

others

others that were jealous of the greatneſſe of that Houſe; that now was the time for him to recover that Right which hath been ſo long detained from his Anceſtors; that Fortune ſeldome offers a man a Kingdome; that this opportunity being let ſlip; in vain might He hereafter hope for the like, or for ſuccour from the *Portugals*, when He ſhall be clapt in priſon at *Madrid*; that if He would not take it upon Him, the whole Kingdome was reſolved to change it into a *Republick*, and then He ſhould not only be equalized with the reſt of low condition, but hated by all, and looked upon as one who refuſed to be an inſtrument of His Countries Liberty, and ſo ſhould be the moſt

moſt unhappy man amongſt them.

After a long ſilence, the Duke told him he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him, but that this was a buſineſſe of ſuch weight, that it required a more mature deliberation; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no *medium* betwixt the Crown and the Halter.

The next night communicating the whole buſineſſe to his Wife, who is ſiſter to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Woman of a Manly courage, fit for ſuch a bold Enterpriſe; and wavering with himſelf whether he had better conſent to the Nobility, or fly to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly

briefly spake to him; My Friend, If thou goest to *Madrid*, thou runnest the hazard of losing thy Head; if thou accepteſt the Crown, thou runnest the same hazard; If then thou must perish, better die nobly at home, then basely abroad: At which words the Duke was so animated, that he came forth of his Closet, and bad one of his Confidents, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, goe and acquaint the Nobility, that he was resolved to undertake the same Enterprise, and run the same hazard with them all; this was in the beginning of *Novemb.* 1640. whereupon, immediately, (for this business could not suffer delay) the Nobility about Midday dispersed themselves into several places of the City, as they

they had agreed; ſome amongſt the guard of *Swiſſes*; ſome towards the lodging of the *Infanta*; ſome to the *Caſtle*; others to the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the Haven; others to the *Spaniſh Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Vaſconzellos*: And at the hour appointed, a Piſtoll being ſhot off near the Palace, the next fell upon the *Swiſſe* guard; and others hearing of the noiſe of them, fell on in their appointed ſtations, made themſelves Maſters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swiſſe* who made reſiſtance, beſides *Vaſconzellos*, who was killed in his Chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick ſpectacle to the people. Others preſenting themſelves

themſelves before the *Vice-Queen*, ſhe told them, That if this inſurrection had no other aim but to revenge themſelves upon *Vaſconzellos*, ſhe aſſured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a general pardon from the King. But ſhe was anſwered, That as for their moſt unjuſt grievances they had now received ſatisfaction upon *Vaſconzellos*, and had no other King but *Don Iohn* the Fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbone, God ſave King Iohn*; and from one of the clock till three all ſhops were ſhut; but then all were again ſet open with ſo great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancour and malice ſet apart, the moſt inveterate enemies embraced one another with tears

tears of joy. The *Infanta* for more ſecurity they removed away from the Palace to the houſe where anciently the *Infanta's* of *Portugal* were wont to dwell, leaving her ſome Souldiers to guard her. The Archbiſhop of *Lisbone* went in ſolemn proceſſion through the City, and to encourage the people, and fix them the better in their reſolutions in chuſing a new King, made uſe of one of the nails wherewith Chriſt was nail'd to the Croſſe, which he carried in his hand, thereby authorizing this inſurrection with an act of Religion, to intimate to the people, that all was ordained by the ſpecial providence of Heaven, and that in defending the juſt right and Cauſe of the Duke of

Bragance,

Bragance & the Liberties of *Portugal*, they ſhould defend the cauſe of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made uſe of certain old *Propheſies* & new *Prodigies*, that in the perſon of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Chriſt to King *Alphonſo* juſt as he was ready to give battel to the five Kings of the *Moors*, by which he was promiſed not only victory, but that he and his generations ſhould reign to the *ſixteenth* Generation, at which his Race ſhould be thought extinct, but ſhould flouriſh again when it ſhould be leaſt of all thought upon: They made their obſervations alſo upon the day, being the firſt of *December*, on which day the City was recovered out of the hands of the

Moors,

Moors, and ſeized upon by *Philip* the Second, ſo that it was a day fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongſt other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vaſconzellos* was killed, there were found ſo great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the Room. Alſo, that the plot ſhould be kept ſecret ſo long time, (for it was plotted ſome weeks before it was executed,) was reckon'd as a great wonder, that among ſo many perſons of different degrees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the deſign ſhould be kept undiſcovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a City

City so wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdom should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the *Duke*; not one person gainsaying, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards*, should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away, and the quiet of the Kingdome setled without the effusion of more bloud then of two or three persons. The Marquesse *de la Puebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other of the principal *Spaniards*, were secured as Hostages for those *Portugals* that should be found at *Madrid*, or elsewhere in the Catholick King's Dominions. Thursday following the Duke made his

his entry into *Lisbone*, with the general acclamations of all sorts, crying, *God save King Iohn*, all the Canons discharging, Bells ringing, with Bonfires and Fireworks for three nights following. And the more to gain the peoples affections, divers imposi-tions were taken off, prisoners set at liberty, and Offices conferr'd upon the Race of those whose Ancestors had enjoyed the same under the natural Kings of *Portugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or Lay-men or women, brought in their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to make money for the maintenance of this new Kingdome. The Clergy brought in as a gift six hundred thousand Crowns, the Nobility four hundred thou-

sand,

ſand, and the people one Million of Gold.

The 15 of *December* the King was ſworn, and *Ianuary* the 28. following, was declared & confirmed in a general Aſſembly or Parliament of the Three States, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons of that Kingdome.

The King ſent a courteous Complement by ſome Nobles to the *Infanta Margaret* of *Savoy*, Governeſs for the King of *Spain* aſſuring her of all civil uſage befitting a Princeſs of her quality, deſiring her withal to forbear all diſcourſe whereby ſhe might inſtill into his ſubjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his moſt juſt and righteous cauſe. But ſhe notwithſtanding, with much

much boldneſſe, after many expreſſions of thankfulneſſe to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to thoſe Nobles to lay aſide all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already paſſed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perſwade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain Garb and ſober Diet; often ſaying, that great perſonages ought to be affable, and that any clothes become them, and any Diet nouriſheth them; he is very active of body, few there are that can out-run him; and indeed he hath run well that hath gained

ed a Crown. He had by his wife the sister of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, many sons and daughters.

Thus was the Kingdome of *Portugal*, the best pearl in the King of *Spain*'s Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of situation, above all other that Kings Dominions; lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull at Sea. With it revolted all the *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Indies*, all upon the coast of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Ceuta*, which is the only place that belonged to the *Portugal* Kings, that is now in the hand of the *Spaniard*.

Immediately Embassadours were dispatched into *England* and

and *Holland*, but cheifly into *Catalonia*, to offer all aide and assistance possible. The newes of the general Revolt of *Portugal* strook a general sadnesse in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the *Conde* Duke came laughing to the King (some would thereby collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new Laws) and demanded of his Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, A reward for bringing of good newes: for that his Majesty was now absolute over *Portugal*, (the People having forfeited all their Priviledges by their Rebellion) and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the Duke of *Bragance*, and all the Nobles his followers, to dispose amongst his Loyal

Subjects: Although others imagine with more reason, that the *Conde* Duke inwardly resented that business more then any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe their designes, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia*, *France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a Marquess of *Portugal* affected to the *Castillian* faction, & an Archbishop, who resented not the Duke of *Braganee*, while Duke, and much lesse now, being proclaimed King, who conspired together, and first

firſt added to their Counſels the ſon of the ſaid Marqueſs and the Nephew of the Archbiſhop, as alſo one who had been formerly ſervant to *Vaſconzellos* the late Secretary, and a *Jew* who had formerly lived in *Spain*; and four others, who, very vainly conceited they could turn the wheel of Fortune for the *Spaniſh* Advantage, (although they could not be ſo blind as not to perceive the general content, which the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons, did take in the enjoyment of their new King, and newly regained Priviledges and Liberties.) And to that end they layd their Plot to deſtroy the King, and bring both the Nobility and people of *Portugal* into extream ſla-

very, which was to be performed as followeth: They appointed the first day of *August*, in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire, and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King, his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of this Plot on Thursday the 25. of *July*. But yet to show to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdome. It is not known to this day by what means he had notice of it. But he very wisely took no notice, but ordered the Trained Bands to exercise their Armes on a prefixt day, and the same day [illegible] in the morning a general Coun-

Counſel, and with his own hands wrote ſeveral letters, wherein he gave to every particular man, in whom he had a ſure confidence, a charge not to open thoſe Letters; but juſt at ſuch an hour, *viz.* at one of the clock, and to do as was therein commanded. So every man as he had inſtructions took ſo many of the Train'd Bands as was neceſſary, and at the ſame inſtant all the complotters were ſeized on; and being examined and condemned, a Scaffold was built in the great Market place of *Lisbone* called *Rocio*, and the Marqueſs and the Archbiſhop were beheaded; the reſt were hanged, being a juſt puniſhment for their treachery.

This Plot thus diſcovered &

prevented, the Count *Olivarez* fell on new projects; but it happen'd to him as to others who depend much upon their own wit & policy, that he was ruin'd by the weight of his own Counsels.

Now because there are so many things worthy of consideration in the Rise and Fall of this great Person, who had the sole managery of the Kingdome of *Portugal* for the King of *Spain*, I thought fit for entertainment of the Reader, to annex briefly some particulars for that end.

Don Jaspar de Guzman son of *Don Henry* Count *de Olivarez*, was born in *Rome*, and drew his first breath in the Palace of *Nero*.

Being the third Son of his Family; He betook himself to the

the ſtudy of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corrival with three Learned perſons for a Prebendary at *Sevill*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when *Don Balthazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip* the third upon the fall of the houſe of *Lerma*, he eaſily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth, then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, became abſolute maſter of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him abſolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To aſſure himſelf in this height of Honour and Power, he held at a diſtance from his Majeſty the Princes of the bloud; particularly Prince *Philibert de Savoy*,

voy, and it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleneſs of ſpirit, which began to ſhine in the *Infanta don Carlos* (who was idolized by the *Spaniards*) he haſtned his death. As for the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinando*, he ſpeciouſly pretended that it was neceſſary he ſhould be employed in the Warres of *Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders* He likewiſe ſent moſt of the Grandees & perſons whoſe parts or power gave any occaſion of jealouſie to him, to Employments far from the Court; thereby ſo powerfully ſuppreſſing the worth of all other, that none being left to oppoſe him, he became the ſole Arbitrator of the Monarchy, and abſolute Maſter of his Maſter's will. As

As for the *Queen*, whom the Laws of God and man forbad to be ſeparated from her Huſband; ſhe was kept in ſuch awe and ſubjection by the Dutcheſs of *Olivarez*, her firſt Lady of Honour, that though ſhe had the Title and outſide of a Queen, ſhe was little better than a ſlave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing neceſſary to propagate the *ſpecies*.

It will not be denyed but that he had moſt rare endowments for a Miniſter of State; for the zeal and paſſion he had for to Aggrandize his Maſter and his Dominions, knew no bounds; He gave himſelf wholly to the tranſaction of publick Affairs;

insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation; He was the declared enemy of all Presents, not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King; professing that all he had was devoted to the publick good, and that he did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say, That the reason why he received no presents, was, because he conceived that to be the onely way to continue in favour; and that by other wayes, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret of heapi ng

heaping up treaſure, without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40000. Crowns *per annum*; made himſelf great Maſter of the King's Wardrobe; Maſter of the Horſe; and Great Chancellour of the *Indies*: which three offices were worth to him 200000. Crowns *per annum*; but much more conſiderable were the vaſt ſummes received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet ſet ſail from *Sevill* and *Lisbone*, he cauſed to be ſhipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl Cuſtome free, which he ſent from his County of *Olivarez*; and ſelling the ſame in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, cauſed

cauſed the Monies to be employed in Spices, Iewels, Indigoes, *&c.* which are at a low price, but of great value in *Europe*; ſo that without cozening the King he did this way gain many Millions, which Wiſe men perſwade themſelves were never ſpent in the King's ſervice.

As for his zeal to augment his Maſter's greatneſſe; ſome are of opinion, That the exceſs of ſo eminent a Virtue was in him a Vice, which produced great Miſchiefs; for he was ſo paſſionate in the purſuance of that deſigne, that he feared not to diſcontent the People, the Nobility, the Princes, the Queen her ſelf, ſo he might content the King, and carry on his deſign.

This blind paſſion carryed him

him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in *Spain* divers priviledges and Liberties, to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats*, an invention of his own, which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grieveance to the Subject; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liber-

Liberties, that they paſſed rather for a people recommended then ſubject to the Kings of *Spain*; whence it hath ever been *Arcanum Imperii* amongſt the Kings of *Spain* to endeavour to infringe thoſe Priviledges that rendred ſuſpitious the Loyalty of thoſe people: Inſomuch, that in all the Wars with *France*, the Kings of *Spain* durſt not ſuffer their Armies to march that way. Thoſe of *Arragon*, in that notable buſineſs of *Don Antonio Perez*, were by *Philip* the ſecond, not without much craft and force, brought into abſolute ſubjection: but the *Catalonians* continued ſtedfaſt in the maintenance of their Priviledges, and very difficult to be reduced to ſuch ſubjection; becauſe being borderers

derers upon *France* by ſea and land, they could commodiouſly receive thence aſſiſtance or ſuccour. Nevertheleſs the zeal of the ſaid Duke put him upon that attempt; ſo that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the chief City of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no ſmall diſtaſt that the Duke endeavoured to invade their Priviledges, by not ſuffering their Commiſſioners to be covered in his preſence, which had uſed to be covered in the King's preſence. After this the Duke proceeding in the like attempts to diminiſh their Priviledges, and yet to keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the faſhion of *Lombardy*; but the *Catalonians* not being able to

to endure the insolence of their Souldiers, took Arms, killed and drave away their Souldiers, killed also their Vice-Roy, the *Conde di Coloma*, and put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800. miles in compass, and the onely Countrey of all *Spain*, wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships: The Castles, Mannors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpressible losse of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the East and West *Indies*, *Africa*, and

and *Tercera* Islands, by the miscarriage of the Count *Olivarez* in discontenting that Nation; which hath been before related.

Also the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, whose sister was now Queen of *Portugal*, with some other discontented Nobles of *Andaluzia* resolved to Cantonize all *Andaluzia*, and the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be Head thereof. But the Duke *Olivarez* by his cunning extinguished this fire in the Birth; for with much sweetnesse and fair words he drew the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and secured his person; and sent another Governour with such Instructions, that he satisfied or terrified all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one upon

on the neck of another, awaked the Court of *Spain*, and ſo ſtartled them, that they now began to double their diligence and circumſpection, inſomuch that the Councel of State ſate conſtantly morning and evening, to provide againſt the many ſtorms that threatned on every ſide.

Nevertheleſs the Count *Olivarez* caſt all the miſcarriages in *Portugal* upon the *Infanta*; and laboured as much as poſſibly he could to hinder her from coming to Court, leſt ſhe ſhould juſtifie her ſelf, and caſt a foul blot upon his Reputation; therefore ſhe being ſent out of *Portugal*, was by *Olivarez* means confined in *Eſtremadura*, and afterwards at *Ocania* near *Madrid*, where ſhe was not allowed neceſſaries;

ceſſaries; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Beſides the *Infanta*, he had alſo much diſcontented the chief Heads of the Grandees of *Spain*; the houſe of *Lerma*, the houſe of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Ferrandino*, the Duke of *Hijar*, the Dukes of *Maqueda*, *Lemos*, *Fuentecalida*, *Altamire*, *&c.* All either ruined or diſgraced by the Duke's means. Onely the *Conde de Monterey*, and the Marqueſs *de Leganes* were thought worthy by *Olivarez* to have part in the Government; two men of mean extraction & Fortune, but by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *los dos Ladrones*, the two Thieves) were raiſed to incredible

incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were so much incensed, that they all withdrew themselves from Court, none waiting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that *Olivarez* now was said to be sole Servant, as sole Master of his Catholick Majesty.

The favour of this Count *Olivarez*, Duke of St. *Lucar*, (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King, that all the world believed it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resists all storms; and that it was never to be shaken, neither by the Winds of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of Persecution, nor yet by the Tempests which

which often ariſe in Kings Courts.

The maine motives to the diſgrace of this Duke, were the unfortunate ſucceſſes of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilſt he had the managing thereof. In the loſſe of *Ormus*, *Goa* and all thoſe other vaſt Dominions in the Eaſt *Indies*; the loſs of *Braſile* and the *Terceras* Iſlands, of the Kingdome of *Portugal* and the Principality of *Catalonia*, of *Roſſillon*, and a part of *Burgundy*; of *Heſdin* and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of divers ſtrong Towns in *Luxemburg*, of that moſt important Place *Briſach*: The impoveriſhment and almoſt ruine of the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and Dutchy of *Milan*: the loſſe of above two hundred ſhips at ſea:

the

the extorting from the Subject by First fruits, *&c.* All these things laid together made the world desire by his fall to see the rise of the Monarchy, and by his disgrace to set up the reputation of the King, and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigorous endeavours to remove such a favourite, with a resolution to ruine or be ruined, no *medium* there; When none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cat's neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in *Catalonia*, the Queen was left Governesse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to make known her rare qualities and endow-

dowments; for abating the austere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and mixing it with the courteſie of the *French*; ſhe oft viſited the ſouldiery about *Madrid*, diſcourſed with the Captains, took order for their pay, encouraged them to ſerve faithfully the King, cauſed Juſtice to be adminiſtred with integrity, gave often audience to all ſorts, diſcontented none in the raiſing of monies, and in all affaires behaved her ſelf with ſuch an heroick diſcretion, that all men eſteemed her the moſt deſerving Queen that ever *Spain* had: the fame of her merit, that had been buried ſo many yeares, arrived to the King's ear at his return to *Madrid*, where ſhe took occaſion to ſpeak of the Intereſt of the Mon-

Monarchy, of the losse of Kingdomes and ruine of Armies, the want of money, the continual complaints of subjects: and that the King might not imagine she spake in opposition to the Duke, she authorized all with the testimonies of some of the principal Ministers of State, who had already agreed to second her so soon as she had broken the ice; amongst whom was the Count *de Castrillo*, who was the more forward herein, not onely because he was a lover of the *Publick*, but also because he was brother to the Marquess *de Carpio* who marryed the Duke's sister, whereby he had *Don Lewis de Haro* (the present favourite) who was the onely nephew of the Duke, yet disinherited by him

him to the end that he might advance his baſtard.

The King conſidering their diſcourſe, began to be perſwaded at length that if the Duke had any longer the managery of the State, all would come to ruine; hereupon every day abating the fervour of his affections towards him, he would ſometimes reproach the Duke, that he was ill informed, and ſometimes that he was a moſt unfortunate man: The Duke fore-ſeeing his declination, demanded leave to retire himſelf from the Court; whereto the King anſwered coldly, my Lord, we ought both of us to deviſe ſome remedy for theſe misfortunes. In the mean time it was noiſed abroad that the favour of the Duke was

ſo ſhaken that one ſhock more would down with it to the ground; all men bleſſing and commending the Queen, crying that the *Iſabels* were ever fortunate to the Monarchy of *Spain*. *Iſabel* of *Portugal*, wife of King *John* the 2d. overthrew the inſolent favour of *Alvarez de Luna*, & diſcharged her husbands Kingdome of the tyranny of that favourite. *Iſabella* of *Caſtile* demonſtrated to *Ferdinand* her Husband, that in the King's Court, the King's favourite ought to be none but the Queen; that the Subjects were born onely to obey, and the King to command. Laſtly, that the happy removal of this moſt puiſſant favourite could be hoped from no other hand but of *Iſabella de Bourbon*.

When

When a Tree is falling, every one cryes down with it. A Lady that was once the King's Nurſe, *D. Anna de Guevara*, partly out of zeal to the Kings ſervice, & partly to be revenged on the Dutcheſs, as the King was to paſs by night from his lodgings to the Queens, ſhe put her ſelf in the paſſage, caſting her ſelf at the King's feet, and having proteſted that ſhe was not there to demand any grace at his Majeſtie's hands, but to render to the Crown of *Spain* the greateſt ſervice that it could receive; ſhe ſaid that her motherly affection enforced her to diſcover to his Majeſty, what perhaps many others durſt not for humane reſpects. The King giving her leave to ſpeak freely, ſhe repreſented unto him the

general affliction of his people
the calamity of his Kingdomes
the abuſes committed in his Re
venues, the many loſſes on ever
ſide, and the ſad condition of th
whole Monarchy of *Spain*; ſhew
ing him, that theſe evils were th
judgements of God upon him
for ſuffering the government o
his Kingdomes which God ha
appointed for him onely, to con
tinue in the hands of another
that now it was high time tha
his Majeſty ſhould be out of hi
minority, and at leaſt that h
would have compaſſion on th
Prince his Son, who ran an ha
zard to be ſimple King of *Caſtil*
or leſſe; concluding, that if ſh
had offended his Majeſty by he
liberty of ſpeech, ſhe was read
to receive puniſhment, bein
we

rell content, having given her milk for the good of her King, to sacrifice her bloud for the good of the Realmes of her Prince. The King having hearkened unto her with much attention, answered *Haveis hablado verdades*, You have told me the truth.

After this appears upon the Stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) the *Infanta Margarita de Savoy* Dutchess of *Savoy*, who had been so roughly handled by the Duke both before & after her leaving *Portugal*, being secretly come from *Ocania*, where she had been in a manner confined, and arrived at Court, the Duke did his utmost to debarre her audience with the King, and to discredit

her in the Councel of State. Nevertheleſſe the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that ſhe ſhould have opportunity to ſpeak with the King for two houres ſpace.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her ſafe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after ſo great ſufferings, ſhe might once more appear in the preſence of his Majeſty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errours of others, made a brief Relation of all things paſt in *Portugal*, making it appear that ſhe was innocent, and that the loſſe of *Portugal* was to be attributed to the careleſneſſe and negligence, if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time failed

not

not to help out the *Infanta* in all her diſcourſe, which left ſo deep an impreſſion in the heart of the King, that it may truly be ſaid, That the mortal wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To diſpatch him the ſooner, it was repreſented to the King what little reſpect the *Grandees* bare now to his Majeſty, not waiting upon him as they were wont, but all retiring themſelves. The King asked the Marqueſs of *Carpio* what was the reaſon hereof? Who replied, That being little accounted of by the Duke, they judged it more meet to forbear the ſervices they owed his Majeſty, then to lie under the ſuſpition of the Duke, and to give him occaſion by their re-

ſidence at Court, to make them feel the effects of his jealouſie. To help forward, there happened a memorable accident in *Segovia*, where ſix men masked, entring by force into the Governour's houſe, who imagining them to be Robbers, offered them money, and all that he had, ſo they would not defile his Wife, and defloure his Daughters: One of them anſwered, That they were not come to rob him, but to ſerve the King, and delivering a paper into his hands, told him, that if he would ſave his Life, he ſhould go immediately to *Madrid*, and preſent this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King himſelf, that it contained affairs very ſecret, and of great importance to the

the State, and to the ſervice of his Majeſty; and would not depart till they ſaw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatning to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a ſubject, and as a Miniſter of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and ſo was ſent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumſtances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marqueſs of *Grana*, Ambaſſadour in *Madrid* for the Emperour having received a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the Houſe of *Auſtria* gre every day worſe and worſe, w that if ſpeedy order were n ſo

taken, all would be ruined. He preſently communicates the ſame to the *Queen*, together with his inſtructions, that he had a part, of what he ſhould doe therein, and ſo had audience of the King, where it may well be imagined with what violence he preſt the affairs againſt the favourite.

To all theſe, this alſo was none of the leaſt, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos*, the onely Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers and ſervants given him, after the manner of Princes; whereas at the ſame time one of the King's baſe ſons of the ſame age had a Court formed him,

was declared *Generaliſsimo* of *Portugal*, Prince of the Sea, and Grand *Prior* of *Caſtile* for the Order of *Malta*, and named *Don Iohn de Auſtria*, and had the Marqueſs of *Caſtanieda* given him for his Governour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don Iohn* was begotten upon a Woman of baſe Extraction, called *la Calderona*, a *Comedian*, not handſome, but of extraordinary pleaſantneſſe; who is ſince made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being ſollicited by the Queen, formed a Liſt of the Servants that were to

ſerve the *Prince* in his Court now to be erected, becauſe ſhe was of the Age of Fourteen yeares; giving notice to the *Duke* that proviſion might be made of all things neceſſary for a Court: The *Duke* took the Liſt and changed a great number in the ſame, which diſpleaſed the *King* extremely, having been before for other reaſons ſufficiently moved.

After the *King* ſpake of the *Princes* Lodgings, deſiring to know the *Duke*'s Opinion; who anſwered, That his Highneſſe would be very well in the Lodgings of the *Infanta* Cardinal deceaſed: But why, my Lord, (replyed the *King*) will not He be better in thoſe Lodgings you are in at preſent, which

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are the very Lodgings that my Father and I had being Princes? The Duke was with this ſtruck dumbe; perceiving well that his diſgrace drew near: For that very evening his Majeſty wrote him a Billet with his own Hand, whereby he forbad him to meddle any more in the Government; the Duke read this Billet without any diſturbance, reſolving not to diſcharge his mind, but to his Wife onely, to whom he ſent the Note by a Poſt to *Loeches*.

Next day ſhe came weeping to her Husband; and after two houres diſcourſe went to ſpeak with the King, who ſoon diſpatcht her. The ſame day ſhe caſt her ſelf with Tears at the Queen's feet, beſeeching her to inter-

intercede for them; The Queen also gave her a short answer, *What God, the people, and evil successes have done, the King nor I can undoe.* This business was not known to any but *Don Lewis de Haro*, of whom the King made use to talk with the Duke about some secret affairs. This *Don Lewis de Haro* is Nephew to the Duke, but so hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was sister to the Duke, he would not once send to visit him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis* carried himself so Nobly, that casting himself at the King's feet, he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevocable, it would please his Majesty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour,

as

as the Iuſtice of his Majeſty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke ſhould continue three dayes in his *Palace*; that he ſhould aſſiſt at the Councels and Aſſemblies, and give Audience for his particular affairs.

The ſame day the *King* ſent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the *King*'s Lodgings at his pleaſure; but he ſent to demand Audience of the *King*, which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he ſpake more then a quarter of an hour; But the King ſeemed to be careleſs of what the Duke ſaid; who having made an end, went immediately into a *Iunta*, where he ſhewed himſelf

himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that th[illegible] said afterwards one to another, *What the Devil aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally, that evening, being St. *Anthonies* day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the *Palace:* And the next morning being *Sunday*, the joy was so universal, that had it not been a little curbed by the fear that men had, that the Duke by his craft would regain the King's favour, there would have been publick Bonfires; however all that day the Fruiterers and Bakers threw their Wares to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excesse of joy and contentment.

Mon-

Monday the King, Queen, Prince, *Infanta*, and Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, paſſing all in one Coach towards the *Carmelites*, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *God ſave the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die.* There arrived alſo an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy which was taken for the diſgrace of the Duke.

Tueſday the Dutcheſs with extraordinary ſubmiſſiveneſs, attempted again to make an accommodation, but all in vain, whereat the Duke was ſo enraged againſt the Queen, whom he looked upon as the ſole cauſe of his diſfavour, that as ſoon as the King was departed to goe to the

the *Escurial*, he carried himself in the Councels and Iunta's in such a manner, that he made the world believe he was yet to stay, which not onely cooled the general joy, but amazed the Queen so greatly, that that night she wrote a most pressing Letter to the King concerning him.

Thursday evening, the King returning towards *Madrid*, asked whether the Duke was retired, it was answered, No. The King in a chafe turning to *Don Lewis de Haro*, saying, *What doth the man stay for to be thrust out?* hereupon the Duke seeing no more hopes left, prepared himself to be gone.

Friday about one of the clock afternoon, he departed not without much artifice; For as the Coaches

Coaches with ſix Horſes waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchin, and put himſelf into an ill favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himſelf between two Ieſuites, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the ſtreet of *Atocha*, at the ſame time that his Family in his velvet Coaches paſſed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, diſcharged a ſhowre of ſtones at the Coaches; but being ſhewn that the Duke was not there, they ceaſed; ſo that the Duke by this ſubtilty arrived ſafe at *Loeches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty. Now

Now the consequences of this disgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count *Olivarez* being at *Madrid*, twelve yeares before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Mar-*

Margueretta Spinola, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and Mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, *Don Francisco de Valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, maintained at his charges, and with profuse presents and Iewels, kept her wholly to himself. At length *Olivarez* with much difficulty, got a share in her also; and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the son of the *Alcalde*, who nevertheless understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idly by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which

which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without Father or Mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to any thing, but onely under the name of *Valcasar*, he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to declare thus, till upon his death-bed, and then rather out of charity, then belief that he was his son. So then by the name of *Iulian Valcasar* he went first into the *Indies*, where for some Roguery he was condemned to be hanged; but because the vice-

King

King there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he ſerved as a common Souldier, but was very debauch't and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, ſent to ſearch out this vagabond *Valeaſar*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeaſar* could be found, he had married *D. Iſabella de Azueta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheleſs *November* 1641. to the aſtoniſhment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his ſon, and declared him ſo by a publick act by the good will and pleaſure of his Majeſty, wherein he names him, *Don Henry*

Henry Philippe de Guzman, he
apparent of the Count *de Oliva-*
rez, and of the Dutchy of Sain
Lucar, so soon as it shall please hi
Majesty in acknowledgement o
his services, to make him
Grandee of *Spain*; because th
Title of *Duke* in *Castile* is no
given but to those that may stan
covered in the King's presence.

Olivarez advertized all Am
bassadours and Grandees hereof
to the great displeasure of all hi
Family and kindred; then re
solves to marry him with one o
the principal Ladies of *Spain*.
To which end he cast his eye up
on the first Lady of the Court,
Donna Iuana de Valesco, daugh
ter to the Constable of *Castile*,
who for Nobleness of bloud is
not to be equalled by any the

Subjects

Subjects of that Kingdome. For he shews in the Arms of his Predecessors, five Royal Quarters. To accomplish this match, it was necessary to annul the former marriage by an order from *Rome*; which, notwithstanding the Protests of the woman, was solemnly broken. In pursuance whereof *Olivarez* treated for a match with the said Lady, and in spite of her Father and kindred, obtained her for his Bastard. And here one might observe the base spirits of Flatterers, for all the Grandees, all the Nobility of the Court, all Officers of State, went to give *Don Henry* joy of his Marriage, treating him by the Title of *Excellency*, and giving him respect fitter for a King then a subject. In the mean

time he became ſo ridiculous a perſonage in his carriage, that not being accuſtomed to ſuch Ceremonies, he fell into great abſurdities, which made ſome *Italians* ſay, that *Don* Henry *was a plowman dreſſed like a King.*

A Palace was provided for *Don Henry*, and he received the habit of *Alcantara*, with a Commanderie of ten thouſand Crownes, and was declared a Gentleman of the King's bedchamber, with promiſe to have the Charge of Preſident of the *Indies*, and all to make way to be Governour to the Prince; for which purpoſe the Prince, was kept under the government of the Dutcheſſe of *Olivarez*, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accuſtomed time.

time. Now the hatred was so general and so great against *Don Henry*, who could not forbear his base carriage and behaviour that the people sang publickly,

Harry, *a Man of two Names and two Wives; a Son of two Fathers and two Mothers. The Devil take him that owns thee.*

Upon the fall of the Count *Olivarez*, *Don Henry* immediately lost the Title of *Excellency*, his great train, and the King's favour, and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men. The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for the

the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adultereſs, whereunto he answered, I had rather *Donna Juana* were taken for my daughter and a Whore, then chaſt and a wife of ſuch a baſe Fellow.

Not long after D. *Henry* died without iſſue, and his Father the Count *Olivarez* of grief ended his dayes, at the Houſe where he was confined. The one ending like a Comet after a great blaze for a ſhort time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a Snuff.

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